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### The Issue of Conducting the Exhibition of Phaleristic Signs in the Museums of Uzbekistan and Dividing it Into Phases

**Diyorjon Abdullayev**

Doctor of Historical sciences (DSc), Associate Professor, Tashkent State Pedagogical University

#### **Abstract:**

This article analyzes the state of preservation of orders and medals considered to be award signs in the collections of museums in Uzbekistan, as well as their exhibition order, classification, description, and location.

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The fact that the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, which is considered to have a high level of potential and its place in the activity of the museums of Uzbekistan, has contributed to the cultural development in various fields during the history of its activity and has maintained its leadership until today, is one of the very important historical achievements. Of course, these positive results, radical changes, opening new directions in the fields of museum activity, and opportunities and reforms created by the government are the main factors in their development.

Today, in the republic, along with the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of the History of the Timurids, the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan, the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Gallery of Fine Arts of Uzbekistan, the Gallery of Uzbek Costumes, Honor, and other museums, there is a large complex that is operating as they are known and famous—not only here but all over the world. If we look at their history, after 1917, museums with various specialized expositions and exhibits began to be established in the regions of Uzbekistan. For example, in the 1920s and 1940s, the Art Museum (now the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan), the Old City Museum, the Uzbek Old City Museum, the Museum of Central Asia, the Polytechnic Museum, the Museum of Applied Arts, the Central History Museum, the Museum of Art of Uzbekistan, the Museum of Literature, the Museum of Nature, and,

after the war, the State Museum of Art, the Museum of Cinematic Art of Uzbekistan, the Health Museum of Uzbekistan, the History of the Military District of Turkestan, and the Museum of Antiques and Jewelry were opened and operated. In the 1960s and 1980s, the houses, museums, and exhibition houses of a number of well-known personalities were founded [3, P. 365].

Auxiliary sciences such as sphragistics, heraldry, numismatics, phaleristics, toponomics have a great role in enriching the scientific and reference apparatus of existing funds in museums. Each of them replaces museum objects as a component of the museum complex. Among them, phaleristics (a field that studies award signs) is also gaining importance and can be reflected in museums displaying historical, artistic, local, and regional history and memorial complexes. Precisely, phaleristics is recognized as an auxiliary historical science that studies the history of the formation and development of award signs and all objects related to them [1, P.16–32].

Today, in our Republic, museums dedicated to historical, artistic, or local history and memorial complexes are distinguished by their antiquity and wealth of exhibits. In these museums, among other historical heritage, are award signs created and used on the territory of our country (orders and medals of the Bukhara Emirate, awards of the Russian government during the invasion and the subsequent period, awards of the Soviet state, and the order, medal, and medal of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan). Badges are preserved. For example, the awards of the Bukhara Emirate and the awards of the Soviet Republic, including the orders of the republics of the USSR and the USSR and the Soviet state orders and medals awarded to the heroes of the Second World War, were collected from the recipients and their relatives. Also, it is necessary to perform a number of tasks in the formation of the collection of phaleristic objects in the museum funds. For example: buying collections or individual items; voluntary presentation (gift) of collections or objects to the museum by organizations or individuals; issuing orders for the collection of awards in museums [2]. In this process, the state registration of phalerist objects to be accepted into the museum consists of several stages. Among them are the registration of the book of receipts, an expert opinion revealing the physical characteristics of the object (all materials, all techniques used, size, preservation), as well as historical-cultural value and attribution information (author, time of creation, etc.). In museums, there are requirements for issuing additional regulatory documents when working with phaleristic objects made of precious metals and stones, as well as award signs such as orders, medals, signs, badges, etc.

It is important to study the rules for accepting state awards, since most of the subjects of these characteristic are orders and medals. State awards are one of the forms of recognition of the services of certain individuals to the country. Today, one of the most urgent tasks is to collect award symbols established or used in the history of our statehood and exhibit them in museums. When researching the tradition of awarding in the history of our country, it is appropriate to approach it from two aspects. First, to open up the tradition of awarding by periodization and, secondly, to adapt award signs from the period of their creation. Of course, in the analysis of the first aspect, the study from ancient times to the present requires significant historical research. The second aspect, i.e., the history of the creation of award signs from the second half of the 19th century, its content, and its essence are closely related to the first studies. Based on the latest research, awards were established and used in the following order in the territory of our country:

- Orders and medals of the Bukhara Emirate (1880–1914)
- Military and labor orders created in the USSR, USSR (1920–1924)

➤ Award signs of independent Uzbekistan (1991-present)

Also, along with awards established on the territory of our country, the award symbols of the empire and the Soviet state, which ruled the territory of our country by occupation, occupied a partial place in the lives of the people of our country. In particular, it is permissible to arrange it as follows:

- Awards created and used during the occupation and rule of the Russian Empire (1865–1917)
- Government and World War II awards established by the Soviet state (1917–1991)

A holistic study of the ranking system of award signs analyzed above will lead to new important researches today. For example, organizing historical, artistic, and illustrative exhibitions called "Awards and their importance in the history of Uzbekistan" and "Uzbekistan Characteristics at the Museum Exhibition" in major museums in our country and revealing the role and place of award signs kept in museums, as well as the award signs of our country kept in foreign museums. Returning the funds to our country's museums is considered one of the most urgent and important tasks.

In conclusion, it can be said that the order and list of awards and medals, their scientific descriptions, and documents directed to preservation in the museum serve a great purpose in enriching the museum's scientific fund base. The placement of artefacts, including state awards, as exhibits in museums as well as issues related to their exhibition and display contribute to the strengthening of the fund's activities and the development of museums.

**References:**

1. Burkov V.G. Faleristics: textbook. allowance. - Moscow, 1999. - S. 16–32.
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3. Tashkent, Encyclopedia Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan," State Scientific Publishing House, 2009, p. 365.